(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2221.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, *June* 18.

MR. GOODHUE obſerved, that the great object of the preſent conſtitution is to provide thoſe powers, which we ſuffered ſo much for the want of, under the old confederation. It is clearly within the meaning and deſign of the conſtitution, that all thoſe powers which are neceſſary to carry the government into execution, ſhould be veſted in the ſeveral branches; of this deſcription is the power which the clauſe in this bill declares is veſted in the preſident, and although this power enables him to remove an officer, yet the power of impeachment reſiding in the ſenate, the preſident cannot continue an officer in his place, without their conſent, however great a favourite he may be.

Mr. Gerry obſerved upon the danger and impropriety of the committee's undertaking to expound the conſtitution, or to conſtrue its various parts: the clauſe in the bill has been called a declaration of the ſenſe of the committee on the meaning of the conſtitution; upon this idea it ought to be denominated a declaratory act; but he contended, that congreſs had no power to make a declaratory act.

Mr. Sherman—The more I hear the queſtion diſcuſſed, the more I think the clauſe ſhould be ſtruck out: It is ſaid that the power is veſted in the preſident by the conſtitution; if ſo, why ſhould we officiouſly go to tell the preſident of it? It appears to me it would be more proper to leave the matter to his determination—According to the conſtitution the preſident is authoriſed to do every thing neceſſary to diſcharge the duties of the executive; but it is conſidered, that by reſtricting him from the power of appointing and removing officers at his will and pleaſure, the liberties of the people are more effectually ſecured. The exerciſe of this power in England has ſwallowed up all the rights and privileges of the nation, by giving all the power of government in a meaſure into the hands of the executive branch.

It has been ſaid, that the ſenate are conſidered as a council of advice; but I think they are not conſidered in the conſtitution as merely an adviſory body; their CONSENT is alſo neceſſary in appointments; and they ſhould have the power of diſmiſſion conſequently:—Thoſe who do not ſuppoſe that the conſtitution veſts the power in the preſident, and are in favour of the clauſe, ſuppoſe that the power ſhould be given him by law: this would be ſafer, than conſtruing the conſtitution, as conveying ſuch a power: but it appears to me, that the beſt way will be to leave the conſtitution to ſpeak for itſelf whenever the public exigencies may require it; and not to make a declaration, which may involve conſequences unfavourable to the freedom and happineſs of the people.

Mr. Ames ſaid, it was diſagreeable to aſk the attention of the committee, when their patience was already weary, and their curioſity ſated; ſtill he hoped to be of ſome uſe in bringing the various arguments to a point.

If the conſtitution has veſted this power in any branch, it is agreed to be in the preſident alone, or in the preſident with advice of the ſenate: but we are warned with great ſolemnity to forbear this inquiry.—It is ſaid to be unneceſſary and dangerous. It is true we may decide wrong; but we are bound to decide. We are as much ſworn to exerciſe lawful powers for the common good, as to refrain from aſſuming powers not given us. We are as reſponſible for forbearing to act, as for acting. Shall we leave this queſtion to be contended between the preſident and ſenate? Is it not diſingenuous to ſay, it is too perplexed, and too important for us to determine, and to throw the burden of it upon the preſident? After ſo long debate, a deciſion muſt be had. It could not be avoided by ſtriking the words out. That was deciding. We muſt reſolve it for ourſelves, as it may never come before the judges.

The executive power is veſted in the preſident. If the conſtitution had ſtopped there, and had not defined any duties, either he would have had no power at all, or he would derive from that general expreſſion, all the power properly belonging to the executive. The ſenate's power of advice is an exception from the rule. This exception muſt be conſtrued ſtrictly to reconcile the conſtitution with itſelf. For without the power in queſtion, how can he ſee that the laws are executed, as he is required to do? It is the control over officers.—Take that out of his hands, and he is ſtripped of the power of his office. He is no longer reſponſible, or he muſt be made to anſwer for what he cannot prevent. The ſenate not only adviſe ſecretly, but as their own diſcretion may direct. They are not anſwerable. The blame divided among ſo many will fall upon none.

We are ſervants, it is true; but we are watchmen—and we ſhould be unfaithful in both characters if we ſhould ſo adminiſter the government as to deſtroy its great principles and moſt eſſential advantages.

This power ſeems, therefore, to fall within the lawful limits of the preſident, to be neceſſary to control officers, and to preſerve to the executive his independence.

If gentlemen on the other ſide ſhould not be ſatisfied with this conſtruction, a concluſion almoſt as ſtrong reſults from their doubts as from their aſſent; for they muſt bring more proof of the ſenate's power of adviſing, or admit the power to be in the preſident alone; unleſs they prefer rejecting both doctrines, and agree to diſpoſe of the power as it may be expedient. In that caſe, the dreadful array of objections drawn from the conſtitution will avail nothing. The conſtitution has not impoſed any duty upon the ſenate, which this conſtruction in favour of the preſident will prevent being done; nor is there a ſingle letter or clauſe, which by any fair or unfair conſtruction, is oppoſed to it.—The argument drawn from the conſtitution reſts ſolely upon this principle, which is not to be found in it, but is ſaid to be reaſonable, that the power of removal from office is incident to the power of appointing to office. This is an aſſumed principle, and if denied, cannot be proved. Certainly it is often not true. But if true, it is not favourable to their doctrine; for the preſident has expreſsly the power of nominating and appointing, though he muſt obtain the conſent of the ſenate. He is the agent. They may prevent action, but cannot act. It is not eaſy to illuſtrate this point by examples which will exactly correſpond. But ſuppoſe that a man deviſes to his executor land, to be ſold (with the advice of a certain perſon) on certain conditions: the executor ſells with the conſent, and upon the conditions required in the will: the conditions are broken: ſhall the executor re-enter for the breach of them; or has the perſon whom he was obliged to adviſe with in the ſale any power to reſtrain him? The executor may remove the wrongful poſſeſſor from the land, though perhaps by the will he may hold it in truſt for ſome other perſon's benefit. In this manner the preſident may remove from office, though, when vacant, he cannot fill it without advice of the ſenate.

We are told that it is dangerous to adopt conſtructions, and that what is not expreſsly given is retained. Surely it is as improper in this way to confer power upon the ſenate as upon the preſident.

The reſult is, that if the power is not in the preſident ſolely, it is clearly not in the preſident and ſenate. For the very arguments which make the former doubtful, make the latter abſurd. Becauſe the queſtion was not free from doubt, he was ſafe in voting for the words in queſtion. If the ſenate has not the power, which the arguments on both ſides prove with almoſt equal force, then the preſident is veſted with it, or it is in the diſpoſal of the legiſlature.

Certainly we ſhall not, of choice, confer it on the ſenate. For the doubt whether the preſident is not already entitled to it, is an argument againſt placing it in any other hands. Beſides the ſenate is not always ſitting—is not reſponſible. It is out of their line of duty as legiſlators: they are to try, not accuſe offenders: they are not to give orders, but on complaint to judge of the breach of them.

We are warned againſt betraying liberty: We are told that all power tends to abuſe; and yet we cannot avoid truſting it out of our hands. What is intended by this? To the people it is of no importance as it reſpects their power. They cannot remove bad officers: they can neither gain nor loſe power by it; for the queſtion is only which of their ſervants ſhall have the power already granted. Wiſe and worthy as the ſenators are, the power in their hands will not only tend to abuſe, but cannot tend to any thing elſe. Many free governments have been ſubverted. The world has profited by their experience, and agreed upon certain maxims: that all power is a truſt; that to prevent abuſe it muſt be diſtributed into three branches, who muſt be made independent, and to watch and check one another. If all power is given to the executive it is a deſpotiſm. If the ſenatorial branch is inveſted with the executive authority, it is an ariſtocracy, which of all tyrannies is the worſt. As one uſurps the powers of the other, or has them conferred upon it, the government will vibrate towards one of theſe points. Theſe are to watch one another, and the people to watch them all—and liberty may long be ſafe. Neglecting or deſpiſing theſe maxims, the ancient commonwealths were deſtroyed. A voice iſſues from the earth which hides their ruins, and proclaims to mankind the ſacredneſs of thoſe truths which are at this moment in controverſy. It is ſaid that the conſtitution has in fact blended the legiſlative and executive powers. This has been an objection againſt the conſtitution. It is true, we ſhould reſtrain, not extend the evil. But perhaps with the ſole power of removal in the preſident, the check of the ſenate in appointments is proper: it is merely a check: it affords the moſt ſolid anſwer to the objection. There is much leſs objection to the adviſory power in appointments than in removals from office. The firſt may prevent a man's coming into office, but the latter holds him in office. The firſt is the tranſaction of an inſtant; the latter a permanent thing. It creates a continued connexion. It is obvious how this will nurſe factions, how much it will promote intrigue to procure protectors, and to ſhelter tools. It is infuſing poiſon into the conſtitution. It is an impure, unchaſte connexion; there is ruin in it; it is tempting the integrity of the ſenate with forbidden fruit. It ſhould not be poſſible for a branch of the legiſlature to hope for a ſhare of the executive power, which they are bound to watch: for they may be tempted to increaſe the executive power, by the hope of partaking in the exerciſe of it. People are ſeldom jealous of their own power, and if they may become partners with the executive will they be ſuitable watchmen?

Inſtead of being champions for liberty they will become conſpirators againſt it. The executive ſhould be ſo far independent as to defeat any attempts by either of the legiſlative branches to uſurp his prerogatives.—In every poſſible event his power ſhould be excluſive of their partnerſhip. But the propoſed executive control of the ſenate is ſetting that body above the preſident. It tends to eſtabliſh an ariſtocracy by law; and at the moment of endangering the principles of our free and excellent government, the people are to be amuſed with the ſound of liberty: for in this lies the danger to liberty: it infuſes a principle of mortality into a government, which the lovers of mankind have wiſhed might laſt to the end of the world. With a mixture of executive and legiſlative powers, no government can long remain free. With a corrupt executive liberty may long be preſerved. But with a corrupt legiſlature it is impoſſible. A government ſo formed would be the moſt formidable curſe that could befal this country.—Probably an enlightened people would foreſee and amend the error in ſeaſon. But if time was allowed for ſuch a compound to produce its natural effects, it would either baniſh liberty or the people would be driven to exerciſe the primary rights of nature, and to deſtroy a monſter which would deſtroy them. He admired the free principles of the conſtitution, and ſhould vote for the clauſe on account of its conformity to thoſe principles.

FRIDAY, *June* 19.

Mr. Baldwin—I have felt, Sir, an unuſual anxiety during the debate upon this queſtion, as I conſider a proper deciſion upon it of almoſt infinite conſequence to the government.

The main objection to the clauſe is, that we ſhall violate the conſtitution, by giving this power to the preſident,—we have been reminded of our oaths, and with great ſolemnity warned againſt this violation; but in my opinion gentlemen ſhould alter their mode of expreſſion, and ſay, that their *conſtructions* of the conſtitution will be violated.

The principle ground of oppoſition to the conſtitution, as I am authoriſed from the beſt information to ſay, was the aſſociation of the preſident with the ſenate:—Shall we not do away this objection by drawing a line of ſeparation as far as lies in our power?

It has repeatedly been ſaid, that the power that *appoints* ſhould be the only power to *remove*; but I deny the conſequence; it does not follow; the judges only are to be removed by the ſenate; the power of removal does not, and ought not to exiſt in the power that appoints.

This principle is not purſued by the ſenate itſelf in the judiciary bill; there the power that appoints the inferior officers of the federal courts has not the power of diſplacing thoſe officers.

If this had been the ſenſe of the convention who framed the conſtitution, the clauſe, "to be removed in like manner," would have been added.

The maxim among the wiſeſt legiſlators is, that the reſpective branches ſhould not be blended any further, than is neceſſary to carry their *ſeparate* powers into more complete operation.

If experience ſhould point out the neceſſity of uniting theſe powers, it may be done; but what is the conſequence apprehended from the exerciſe of this power? Why, gentlemen are afraid that the preſident may turn out a worthy man! It is his life, ſays the gentleman from New-Hampſhire.

But the preſident cannot keep in an unworthy officer; he may be impeached by this houſe: this is an effectual check.

If the conſtitution had provided for every contingency, inſtead of being contained in a ſheet of paper, it would have ſwelled to a folio volume.

But the preſident may turn out ſo many that the ſenate will find it difficult to procure officers.

It ſhould be remembered, that if a miſunderſtanding ſhould ariſe between the preſident and the head of a department, it is neceſſary that he ſhould be removed; but every thing we hold dear is to be proſtrated by the power of the preſident!

He is however to be elected every four years, and the jealouſy of this people is ever alive to catch at eve-

ry defect, and we always have the power of impeachment in our hands; but as it is a doubtful clause, as observed by the gentleman from Connecticut, we ought not to meddle with it: this is a bad sentiment in its operation; the great division of the committee proves it is a doubtful question! We then are the disinterested branch: the president and senate are the parties: It rests with us to decide: the senate will receive with pleasure our decision on this question: we are fellow-labourers: we are all trying to raise a noble structure upon the same foundation. I do not wish we should leave this question. I wish this bill may go up with our full determination—the senate will receive it with candour. The judiciary is the constitutional judge of our laws, and they will decide upon this, and I think they will consider themselves obliged by our decision. It would be a criminal pusillanimity to retreat from this decision.

Mr. Sylvester—In yesterday's debate, Sir, we had the sublime, the marvellous and the pathetic—monsters with heads, and monsters without heads. It has been said, that we have no right to give a construction of the constitution; if to decide this question is contrary to the constitution, and can be made to appear so, I shall be against it; but if it is doubtful, it is our duty to give an opinion: if there is nothing contrary to the constitution, the question is, how we shall decide.

By virtue of the constitution the executive power is vested in the president—the constitution is explicit as to appointments, and by that the power of the president is eclipsed—We have a right to create such officers by the constitution—If we have this right, we certainly have a right to modify the laws for their removal; and have a right consequently to delegate that power, and where can it be deposited with greater security? But it is said that the senate must concur in the removal—this is matter of opinion as to the expediency of the power residing in the president; it is to be considered, that this is an high officer; it may be necessary for an immediate discharge, but in order to an impeachment, the vote of this house must be obtained; this would require time, and if officers are not to be removed but by impeachment, they have an inheritance in their office.

The present is the time for us to decide this important question; we are free and unbiassed; any errors may be rectified by the judges; that the president should have the power to appoint, and not to displace, would, in my opinion, defeat his power to carry the constitution, so far as lays with him, into operation.

ALBANY, *July* 20.

A GENTLEMAN from Coeyman's (12 miles below this city) informs us, that Mr. Abraham Springstead, of that place, lately died there of the HYDROPHOBIA. He adds, that it is generally believed, Mr. Springstead became infected with the said disorder by skinning a cow, in April last, which had become mad, and was shot to prevent any accident which might otherwise happen—That on the 3d instant, upwards of three months from the time he became infected, he was taken with a pain in one of his hands and arms, which increasing, the day following his whole frame was affected—his senses gradually became disordered, till he was seized with fits of ravings and madness, which generally lasted for the space of about a minute, but often returned. In this state he continued until Monday, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, when, having disengaged himself from the cords with which he had been tied, he went out of the house about ten or fifteen paces, where he fell down and expired immediately.—During his illness, he often complained of being very thirsty, but could not bear even the sight of water.—He has left a wife and two children to lament his untimely end.

NEW-YORK, *July* 27.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, dated the 19th instant.

"We have a most plentiful harvest this year, and very fine weather for it. I have but eleven and an half acres of ground, and have cut ten tun of good clover hay, and reaped upwards of 200 dozen of excellent sheaves of wheat, which at least will produce 150 bushels when thrashed;—and so it is throughout our neighbourhood."

From Gloucester county in New-Jersey, we learn that the crops appear favourable this season.—Spring rye sowed late in April produced in that county 45 shocks (13 sheaves to a shock) on two acres. This is nearly twenty bushels per acre.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent, dated Seneca, South-Carolina, June 4, 1789.

"About three days ago, three men were killed and scalped by the Creeks, at a place called the Mulberry, on the frontiers of Georgia: it is also reported here, that a large number of Creeks are on their way for Tugalu, in consequence of which guards are posted there, in order to protect the inhabitants. Yesterday I heard that 400 were seen on their march towards that place: God only knows what the event will be."

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 28.

Extract of a letter from Northumberland county, dated July 2.

"The people of the Genasee and Niagara country are crouding in upon us every day, owing to the great scarcity of provisions: the most of them who have gone there lately, are starving to death; and it is shocking to humanity to hear of the number of families that are dying daily for want of sustenance. Since I wrote the above, I have heard from the Genasee and Niagara country, that the scarcity of provisions has increased since the last accounts so much, that flour was sold for 4l. 10s. per hundred; and it is a fact, that a cow valued at 7l. 10s. was given by a man for a bushel of rye, to keep a wife and children from the jaws of death. The wild roots and herbs that the country affords, boiled, and without salt, constitute the whole food of most of the unhappy people who have been decoyed there through the flattering accounts of the quality of the lands. You have my permission to publish this, in order to deter others from going; and it is thought, that unless they get supplies from this and the neighbouring counties, they will be compelled to quit that place, as the crops have universally failed. Several boat-loads of flour that were carried from here, have been seized by force by the people."

From the Virginia Independent Chronicle, &c.
[Published by authority.]

The public are advertised, that the French packet-boats, which had been suspended by order of government, are lately re-established—and that from the 15th of March, 1789, a packet-boat will sail from the port of Bourdeaux, the 15th March, 15th May, 15th July, 15th September, 15th November, and 15th January, in every year, which will take charge of the letters and packets intended to be sent to the United States of America. These vessels will arrive alternately at New-York and at Norfolk, where they will deposit the mails they bring, and take those intended for France, which they will convey directly to Bourdeaux.

On their departure from France, there will be made out two lists, the one addressed to the director of the French posts at New-York, comprehending all the letters directed to the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; the other addressed to the vice-consul of France in Virginia, containing the letters for Maryland, Virginia, North and South-Carolina, and Georgia.

The superintendance of the packet-boats at Norfolk being confided to Mr. Oster, vice-consul of his most christian majesty, letters for France, England, Germany, Holland, &c. &c. will be received at his office, on payment of the postage to Bourdeaux.

N. B. All letters sent by land, which are not franked, will remain in the post-office.

ANNAPOLIS, August 6.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 22.

The house went into a committee on the resolution respecting the western territory, and having gone through it, ordered that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill in pursuance of the same.—Committee, Mr. Scott, Mr. Sylvester and Mr. Moore.

Mr. Carroll moved, that the house now take up the report of the committee on the subject of the enrollment, attestation, publication and preservation, of the acts of congress.

This was however postponed, on Mr. Vining giving notice that this day he should move for leave to bring in a bill to establish a domestic department. This subject was connected with one immediately preceding, as this establishment would provide a proper repository for the public records of the legislature, and many objects of the report might be comprehended in this provision.

Mr. Vining moved a resolution, that the president of the United States be authorised and requested to provide a great and lesser seal, with proper devices, for the use of the United States.

After some conversation, in which it was observed, that such a provision respecting the great seal was needless and improper, as one already existed, and some doubts were expressed as to the necessity of a privy seal, it was agreed that the motion should lie on the table.

Mr. Benson moved a resolution, that a committee should be appointed to bring in a bill to prescribe the form of commissions to be granted to the officers of the United States.

Ordered to lie on the table.

THURSDAY, *July* 23.

The bill establishing the compensation to be made to the president, &c. was reported by the committee appointed for that purpose, and ordered to be engrossed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Vining moved his resolution respecting the establishment of a home department—comprehending and detailing a variety of domestic duties, which he said were not included and provided for in any establishment which had been already made.

The general principle of these resolutions met with earnest opposition from Mr. White, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Gerry and others. It was contended that such a department was unnecessary, because the functions to be executed in it would be properly distributed among the officers already created; that it was impolitic, because it was expensive, and because an increase of great officers would alarm the people. It was said that many of the duties proposed to be annexed to the office were unimportant in themselves; others might be performed by the chief magistrate; some might be executed by the minister of foreign affairs, and others again by the secretary of the senate, or the clerk of this house.

Mr. Vining replied at large to the arguments which were urged; and defended each clause of the resolution.

The question was at length taken on the first clause, which provided generally for the establishment of the department, and was negatived.

A motion was then made by Mr. Sedgwick, that a committee should be appointed to bring in a bill supplementary to the act establishing a department of foreign affairs, providing that the department should in future be denominated the department of state, and that certain domestic duties, which he enumerated, should be annexed to the department, such as the keeping the seals, making out commissions, and affixing to them the seal of the United States, &c.

This motion was negatived, and the committee rose without coming to a decision.——Adjourned.

FRIDAY, *July* 24.

Mr. Gerry, of the committee appointed for that purpose, brought in a bill to provide for the registering and clearing of vessels—for regulating their tunnage, and the coasting trade, which was read—voted, that 100 copies be printed for the house.

The engrossed bill for allowing compensations to the president and vice-president, for their respective services, was read a third time—this bill provides, that the vice-president shall, in case the powers and duties of the president devolve upon him, receive the compensation allowed to the president, and his allowance as vice-president is then to cease.

Upon motion, it was voted, that this bill be recommitted, and that the house will this day resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of taking the same into consideration.

The committee to whom was recommitted the bill to provide for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individual states, reported an amendment to said bill, which empowers the president of the United States to nominate and appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, proper persons to fill such vacancies as have taken place, or may happen, in the board of commissioners on accounts, appointed under the ordinance of the late congress, also authorising said board to appoint a chief clerk, and such other clerks as the service may require.

This amendment, after some debate, was adopted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.
Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The engrossed bill for allowing compensations to the president and vice-president was then read and amended, by more particularly specifying the time when the compensation shall commence, viz. "At the time when they shall enter on the duties of their respective stations."

The clause respecting the vice-president's receiving the compensation of president, in case the powers and duties of that office should devolve upon him, was voted to be struck out.

The committee then rose—and it was ordered that the bill lie on the table.

Upon motion of Mr. Fitzsimons the estimate of supplies for 1789 was read, and taken into consideration.

It was then moved, that a committee of ways and means be appointed, to which the said estimate was referred.

Upon motion, it was voted, that this committee consist of eleven—the ballots being collected, the following gentlemen were chosen, viz. Messrs. Livermore, Gerry, Wadsworth, Lawrence, Cadwalader, Fitzsimons, Vining, Smith (Maryland) Madison, Smith (S. C.) Jackson.——Adjourned.

Congress of the United States.

An ACT *for establishing an* EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *to be denominated The Department of Foreign Affairs.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be an executive department, to be denominated The Department of Foreign Affairs, and that there shall be a principal officer therein, to be called The Secretary for the Department of Foreign Affairs, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall, from time to time, be enjoined on or intrusted to him by the president of the United States, agreeably to the constitution, relative to correspondences, commissions, or instructions, to or with public ministers or consuls, from the United States, or to negotiations with public ministers from foreign states or princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public ministers, or other foreigners, or to such other matters respecting foreign affairs, as the president of the United States shall assign to the said department: And furthermore, that the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said department in such a manner as the president of the United States shall, from time to time, order or instruct.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be, in the said department, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, and to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called The Chief Clerk in the Department of Foreign Affairs, and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the president of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, have the charge and custody of all records, books and papers, appertaining to the said department.

And be it further enacted, That the said principal officer, and every other person to be appointed or employed in the said department, shall, before he enters on the execution of his office or employment, take an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him.

And be it further enacted, That the secretary for the department of foreign affairs, to be appointed in consequence of this act, shall forthwith after his appointment be entitled to have the custody and charge of all records, books and papers, in the office of secretary for the department of foreign affairs, heretofore established by the United States in Congress assembled.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the house of representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-president of the United States, and president of the senate.*
Approved—*July* 27, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

A DISTRESSING HOOPING COUGH now prevailing and increaſing in ſeveral places, which proves fatal to many children, occaſions your receiving the following copy, from a Britiſh publication—not doubting you will readily give it a place in your next Gazette.—As it is ſaid, the Colt's-foot grows in many places among us, it is preſumed thoſe who know, or can procure, certainly, the herb, will think the preſcription well deſerves a trial, from what is ſaid of its remarkable good effects.—It may be obſerved the herb is recommended to be uſed of *the year's growth*, it may be therefore inferred there can be leſs reliance on preparations from the Colt's-foot imported, as that may have loſt much of its virtue by age—If happily the good effects of the preſcription ſhall be verified by its uſe among us, from your publiſhing it at this time, it muſt afford ſatisfaction to yourſelves, and will anſwer the well meant motives of

A CUSTOMER.

"FOR A HOOPING COUGH.

"TAKE dried Colt's-foot leaves a good handful, cut them ſmall, and boil them in a pint of ſpring water till half a pint is boiled away; then take it off the fire, and when it is almoſt cold ſtrain it through a cloth, ſqueezing the herb as dry as you can, and then throw it away—diſſolve in the liquor an ounce of brown ſugar-candy finely powdered, and give the child [if it be about three or four years old, and ſo in proportion,) one ſpoonful of it cold or warm, as the ſeaſon proves, three or four times a day, (or oftener if the fits of coughing come frequently,) till well, which will be in two or three days; but it will preſently almoſt abate the fits of coughing.

"VIRTUES OF THIS MEDICINE.

"This herb ſeems to be a ſpecific for thoſe ſorts of coughs, (ſays the gentleman who kindly communicated it to the world in one of the public papers,) and indeed for all others, in old as well as young: it has wonderfully eaſed them when nothing elſe would do it, and greatly helps in ſhortneſs of breath, and in the aſthma and phthyſic—continues he, I have not known any thing exceed it. Likewiſe in waſtings or conſumptions of the lungs it has been found of excellent uſe, by its ſmooth, ſoftening, healing qualities, even when there has been ſpitting of blood, and rawneſs and ſorcneſs of the paſſages, with hoarſeneſs, &c. in blunting the acrimonious humours, which in ſuch caſes are almoſt continually dripping upon them. It is to be queſtioned, whether for thoſe purpoſes there is to be had in the whole materia medica, a medicine ſo innocent, ſo ſafe, and yet ſo pleaſant and effectual; or that can afford relief ſo ſoon as this will: grown people may make it ſtronger than for children—Get the herb *of the ſame year's growth and drying that you uſe it in*, and the larger and fuller grown the leaves, the better—It is beſt to be made freſh and freſh, as you want it, and not too much at a time, eſpecially in warm weather.

"I ſhall only add, that upon the above remedy being made public, it was followed by ſeveral letters in the public papers, acknowledging the benefit received by it, (and heaping bleſſings upon the generous communicator of it) as well in caſes of grown perſons as children—But one of the perſons, who wrote that he was ſixty years of age, ſays he doubled the quantity of Colt's-foot, taking four ſpoonfuls, as often as the fit came upon him."

N. B. When ſugar-candy cannot conveniently be had, perhaps honey, or good clean brown ſugar may be uſed inſtead of it; but it will be beſt to make uſe of the ſugar-candy, as mentioned in the preſcription, when it can be done.——If the printers were, generally, to give the preſcription a place in their papers, it may poſſibly be of great advantage throughout the United States.

On Wedneſday the 23d of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, in Upper-Marlborough,

BETWEEN twenty and thirty NEGROES. Three years credit will be given upon the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity; intereſt to be paid annually or the bonds forfeited.

At the ſame time and place will be offered for SALE, terms as above, the PLANTATION the ſubſcriber lives on, within two miles of the aforementioned town, ſuppoſed to contain 360 acres. Thoſe who are deſirous may ſee the land at any time by applying to

w3 COLMORE BEANES.

July 31, 1789.

Will be EXPOSED to SALE on the premiſes, on Saturday the 22d of this inſtant, at 11 o'clock,

THE PLANTATION whereon the ſubſcriber now dwells, lying on the Head of South river, within ten miles of Annapolis, and two of navigable water, containing 130¾ acres of land, by eſtimate; whereon ſtands a ſtone dwelling houſe, 30 by 24 feet, two rooms on a floor, with a fire-place in each, a cellar under the whole, a good kitchen, 20 by 16, with a ſtone chimney, meat-houſe, corn-houſe, ſtables, and ſmall tobacco houſe, with other neceſſary out-houſes, a new paled garden, a good apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; about ten acres of meadow reclaimed, and more may be reclaimed with eaſe, the whole under good fence, moſtly cheſnut rails—It will either ſuit for a public or private houſe, lying immediately on the road from Annapolis to George-town, and from Baltimore to Queen Anne. The above land will be ſold on a credit of five years, giving bond with approved ſecurity. A general warranty will be given if required. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may view the ſame, at any time, by applying to

Auguſt 1, 1789. JOSEPH SELBY.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wedneſday the 2d of September next, at the dwelling plantation of FRANCIS WARE, Eſquire, for ready caſh,

THE whole of ſaid Ware's PROPERTY, conſiſting of land, negroes, ſtock, houſehold furniture, plantation utenſils, &c. taken in execution and ſold to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland. The ſale to commence at twelve o'clock.

JOHN SANDERS, late coronor of Charles county.

Auguſt 2, 1789.

A CAUTION.

THIS is to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of a BOND given by me, the ſubſcriber, to JOSHUA POMFREY, for fifty pounds current money, as I am determined not to pay it till the diſpute between us is ſettled, and the property conveyed to me.

w3 JOHN BRYAN.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to preſer a petition to the next general aſſembly to paſs a law to liberate and diſcharge me from my confinement for ſundry debts which I am unable to pay.

RISDON BOZMON.

Somerſet county, June 24, 1789. w8

Auguſt 1, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly, for an act to empower the ſubſcribers to ſell and diſpoſe of a tract of land called POPPING GAY, lying in Calvert county. 8w

ELISHA HARRISON.
ANNE HARRISON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON my arrival from Cambridge at Baltimore, having miſſed a bag, with a quantity of money, which I thought I had in my cheſt, I was led to ſuſpect an innocent man, a Mr. JOHN KER (who was a paſſenger with me from Cambridge) of taking it, whom I purſued to Annapolis, and, authoriſed by an ill-judged ſuſpicion, obtained a ſearch warrant againſt him, but not finding any thing in his poſſeſſion to juſtify it, I returned to Baltimore, and have ſince received a letter from Cambridge, informing me, that I had careleſsly left the money on the beach there—Therefore (in juſtice to Mr. KER, whom I wiſh to be informed, that my feelings are inexpreſſibly hurt, in reflecting upon the ſteps I have taken, and the diſgrace I have thereby ſubjected him to) I do, in this public manner, declare his innocence and my error, and that any ſatisfaction he may require, or that may be in my power to give, at his requeſt, I am ready and willing to make him.—I am the public's moſt humble ſervant,

SOLOMON FRAZIER.

Baltimore, July 18, 1789.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Mr. THOMAS WHITTINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to bring in their accounts lawfully authenticated, that their claims may be made known to the ſubſcriber by the 30th day of September next enſuing, that there may be an equal diſtribution of his eſtate made to his creditors. Thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt by that time will loſe the advantage of any payment, from w3

THOMAS WHITTINGTON, Executor.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 4, 1789.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, on Mr. CARROLL's manor, in Anne-Arundel county, about the laſt of May, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, five years old, a ſtar in her forehead, off hind foot white, her near eye out, and appears not to be docked. Whoever owns the ſaid creature is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

w3 JOSEPH RATLIFF.

Auguſt 4, 1789.

WHEREAS my wife SOPHIA ROURKE hath eloped from my bed and board, and otherwiſe demeaned herſelf very illy, this therefore is to forewarn all perſons from harbouring or crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof. w3

JAMES ROURKE.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 29th of this inſtant, July, a young negro man named WILL, about 22 years of age, of a yellow complexion; he is a very good hand by water. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned to employ the ſaid negro, or to carry him away, and likewiſe all other perſons from employing him at their peril: he had on and took with him ſundry cloaths, two oznabrig ſhirts, one pair of country cloth ſhort breeches, one pair of brown roll trouſers new, one pair of black plush breeches, one green coat, nankeen jacket, one white ſhirt, one pair of white cotton ſtockings, one pair of ſhoes, with large white metal buckles; he wears a black ſtring about his neck when dreſſed; he ſpeaks ſhort, and is a very ſpry active fellow. It is probable he will change his name and endeavour to paſs for a free man; he frequently reſorts among the people who call themſelves methodiſts. Any perſon that will lecure the ſaid negro, in any gaol, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive ten dollars reward, paid by w3

HILLIARY WILSON.

Calvert county, July 27, 1789.

Annapolis, July 28, 1789.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 25th of Auguſt next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THAT valuable and well ſituated LOT, with its IMPROVEMENTS, juſt within the Town-Gate, diſtinguiſhed on the plot of the town No. 66, and fronting on Sobieſky and Cathedral ſtreets. The above lot is divided into FOUR convenient TENEMENTS, each with a good DWELLING-HOUSE, KITCHEN and GARDEN, &c. with a well of moſt excellent water, for the uſe of the whole, and will be ſold as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon inclinable to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, will be pleaſed to apply to Mr. WILLIAM HAMMOND, at his ſeat near the town.

A CREDIT of SEVEN YEARS will be allowed the purchaſer, on giving bond and paying intereſt annually. The property to be conveyed when the intereſt and purchaſe money are paid.

WILLIAM KING.

N. B. Will be offered for SALE, on the ſame day, a TEAM of HORSES, with their GEARS, &c. and a CART almoſt new. Short credit will be allowed, on the purchaſer's giving bond and ſecurity.

2 W. KING.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed by the general court of Maryland, will be SOLD, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday the 19th day of Auguſt next,

A TRACT of LAND named SQUIRE's ADVENTURE, containing 43 acres; another TRACT named MORRIS's CHANCE, containing 36 acres; another TRACT named LUCKET's LEVELS, containing 96 acres; the property of SAMUEL TUBMAN, and on which the ſaid Tubman now lives, the ſale being for the purpoſe of ſatisfying a debt due the ſtate of Maryland.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.

The ſale to commence at twelve o'clock.

July 23, 1789. 2

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed by the general court of Maryland, will be SOLD, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 21ſt day of Auguſt next,

A TRACT of LAND named LUCKET's BENEFIT, containing forty-four acres. Alſo, another TRACT by the name of MOSDITCH, containing 229¼ acres, the property of THOMAS H. LUCKET, and on which the ſaid Thomas H. Lucket now lives, the ſale being for the purpoſe of ſatisfying a debt due the ſtate of Maryland.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.

July 23, 1789. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the commiſſioners appointed to build a court houſe, priſon and priſon yard, at the Head of Elk, in Cæcil county, intend to petition the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, for a further ſum of money to be levied on the inhabitants of ſaid county, to enable us to finiſh and complete ſaid court houſe, priſon and priſon yard.

JOSEPH GILPIN,
ZEBULON HOLLINGSWORTH,
EDWARD OLDHAM,
JOSEPH BAXTER.

Cæcil county, May 1, 1789. w8

Saint Mary's county, July 6, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to eſtabliſh a warehouſe for the reception of tobacco, at the Head of Canoe-neck Creek. 3

A VENDUE STORE.

IN the houſe formerly occupied by the late Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, the ſubſcriber to ſell by auction (on a low commiſſion) takes in STORE and HOUSEHOLD GOODS of every deſcription. As the ſituation of the houſe is in every reſpect calculated for the buſineſs, which, together with his utmoſt exertions to render every ſatisfaction on his part, by his punctuality, ſecrecy, and that diſpatch which circumſtances will admit of, he hopes to merit the approbation of a diſcerning public,

tf Who am their's,

12 Much devoted to pleaſe,

MICHAEL SHANNON.

N. B. The days of ſale will be on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and goods taken in at any time.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ, of *fieri facias*, to me directed by the general court of Maryland, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Thursday the 20th of August next,

A TRACT of LAND, named HARRIS's TROUBLE, containing 108 acres, the property of JAMES RUSSEL, the sale being for the purpose of satisfying a debt due the state of Maryland.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.

The sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

July 25, 1789. 2

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed by the general court of Maryland, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Wednesday the 19th day of August next,

A TRACT of LAND named JOHNSON and SMOOT's CHOICE, containing 260 acres; also a TRACT of LAND named FORTUNE, containing 49 acres; also a TRACT of LAND named COXE's SWAMP, containing 38½ acres; the property of WILLIAM COX, and on which the said Cox now lives, the sale being for the purpose of satisfying a debt due to the state of Maryland.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.

July 23, 1789. 2

Cæcil county, Maryland, July 20, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers will apply to Cæcil county October court next for a commission under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to prove the outside bounding lines of a tract of land known by the name of New-Munster, lying in North-Milford hundred, in the county aforesaid.

JAMES COCHRAN,
HUGH FULTON,
JOHN JONES,
JOHN ALEXANDER,
JOHN WAGGONER,
SARAH ALAEXNDER,
ROBERT LONGWILL,
JOHN M'COY,
JOHN EVANS,
GEORGE ALEXANDER,
JOSIAH ALEXANDER,
EDWARD WIER,
FRANCIS CARUTHER,
ROBERT OWENS,
CATHARINE ROBINSON,
JOHN JOHNSTON.

2

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being appointed by the honourable chancellor trustees for WALTER PYE, an insolvent debtor, of Charles county, do hereby request all persons having claims against the said Pye, to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be enabled to execute the said trust. It is expected that the claims will all be brought in by the 20th of September next, otherwise those who neglect may be deprived of a dividend.

HOSKINS HANSON,
July 23, 1789. IGNATIUS MATTHEWS. 2

Pig-Point, July 28, 1789.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts for dealings with Thomas and Edward Tillard, at this place, from June, 1784, to 1788, who have been so frequently called on for payment, and to which so little attention hath been paid, are now once more most earnestly called on, and such as do not make reasonable payments, and satisfactory settlements, with Mr. Jerningham Drury, who will attend constantly for the purpose, before the first day of October next, may expect suits will be commenced to compel them without further notice.

Those who may attend properly to the above, and continue steady and punctual in their payments for dealings with me since, I will supply with goods on the usual credit; but none others. w7

THOMAS TILLARD.

N. B. Such as have removed to the distant counties of this state, and out of the state, leaving their accounts unsettled, will be attended to. 2

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near South River, in Anne-Arundel county, a negro man named JEM, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout and well made, has been used to work upon a plantation, and has one of his ears cropt. Whoever takes him up and secures him so that I get him again, shall be paid the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance. He has been frequently seen upon Anne-Arundel Manor since he went off, and it is probable he is still lurking about there. 3w

W. STEUART.

Mount-Steuart, July 27. 2

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 17th day of August next, at the dwelling plantation of CHARLES MANKIN, for ready cash,

THE whole of said MANKIN's property, consisting of LAND, NEGROES, STOCK, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANTATION UTENSILS, &c. taken in execution and sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

FRANCIS WARE, late sheriff of
July 14, 1789. 3X Charles county.

On the 20th of August, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be SOLD, on the premises, near Bladensburg, to the highest bidder, for ready money,

A TRACT of LAND called BROTHER's FIRST LOT, containing 239 acres; one other tract of LAND called BEALL's NEGLECT, containing 50 acres, also BEALL's DISCOVERY ENLARGED, containing 42 acres, and a number of very valuable SLAVES, the property of JOHN BEALL, Esquire, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland. 2

On the same day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be SOLD, on the premises, within half a mile of the town of Bladensburg, for ready money, to the highest bidder,

A TRACT of LAND called CRAMPHIN's LOT, containing 357½ acres; part of JACKSON's NECESSITY, containing 61½ acres; HOSKINSON's FOLLY, containing 100 acres, and part of ELIZABETH, containing 100 acres, the property of RICHARD CRAMPHIN, Esquire, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland. 2

On the 21st of August, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises,

PART of a tract of LAND called GILLARD, containing 127½ acres, several valuable SLAVES, the property of captain SAMUEL SHEKELLS, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland. 3

On the same day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises, near Bladensburg,

PART of a tract of LAND called DEAKIN's HALL, containing 249½ acres, and several valuable SLAVES, the property of colonel LEONARD MARBURY DEAKINS, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland. 3

On the 25th of August, at 12 o'clock, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises,

THAT rich and well known tract of LAND called CHELSEA, the property of HUMPHREY BELT, Esquire, containing 800 acres, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, late sheriff
3 of Prince George's county.

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the streets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

25 JAMES STEUART.

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates, and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any Time, & with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

15 12 *James Williams.*

For SALE or BARTER.

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to 12 *J. W.*

Annapolis, May 12.

VALUABLE LANDS,

In Washington county, Maryland,

For SALE, on CREDIT.

On Tuesday the first day of September next will be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND called SALSBURY PLAINS, containing four thousand one hundred and twenty-two acres, situated in Washington county, nearly adjoining the town of Williams-Port, at the mouth of Conococheague, and within four miles of Hagar's-town. This tract of land is reputed to be as rich as any of the lands in that neighbourhood, has a sufficient proportion of wood land, and is well watered; it is advantageously situated for water works, and hath a stream from a large limestone spring running through it, sufficient to support them; it is convenient to market, the mouth of Conococheague, on Patowmack, being a good landing place, and the navigation of that river already so far improved as to admit of a water carriage to the Great Falls, within 12 miles of George-town. The lines of this tract of land are well established and ascertained, so as not to be in any manner affected by the variation of the compass. This tract of land will be divided into farms from 100 to 500 acres, and the terms of sale will be, that the purchasers shall pay one fourth of the price annually, with interest, until the whole be paid. The title is indisputable, and the land will be sold clear of all incumbrances. Bond with security to be given by the purchasers. Any person desirous of seeing the lands before the day of sale will be shewn them by Mr. PAUL HOYE, living on a part of the lands.

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
RICHARD POTTS.

Frederick county, Maryland, June 10, 1789.

At the same time and place will be offered for SALE, to the highest bidder, at four years credit,

FORTY thousand acres of LAND, in tracts, from 500 to 5000 acres, situated on Cheat river, near the western boundary line of Maryland, and convenient to the head navigation of Patowmack. The subscribers will be prepared to shew their titles.

9 FRANCIS DEAKINS,
WILLIAM DEAKINS.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable chancery court of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling house of BENJAMIN HOWARD, deceased, on Patapsco river, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 20th day of August next, at 12 o'clock.

ALL that part of a tract or parcel of LAND called YATES's INHERITANCE, containg about 240 acres; on this tract of land are erected a convenient dwelling house, and sundry other valuable improvements; it is situated on Patapsco river, and is well calculated for farming, or a gentleman's country seat.—There is an inexhaustable bank of iron ore, of the first quality, on this tract of land, which may be easily transported to any distance by water, and has heretofore been worked to considerable advantage. The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money, with interest, in twelve months; one other third, with interest, in eighteen months, and the remaining third in two years. Bonds for the purchase money will be required, with two good and approved securities, and the land will be conveyed when the purchase money and interest are paid.

RICHARD RIDGELY, } Trustees.
WILLIAM HAMMOND, }

Baltimore, July 7, 1789. 6

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, near Queen-Anne, part of BOWDEL's CHOICE, containing about four hundred acres: it is well adapted for tobacco and grain, and as it is presumed the person inclined to purchase will depend on his own judgment, it is needless to say much in commendation of the said land. To be SOLD also, the reversion of the land and improvements on which Mrs. Margaret Murdock now lives, and in which she has a life estate. For terms apply to Mr. Benjamin Hall, near the premises, or to the reverend Clement Brooke of St. Mary's county. 6w

6X ADDISON MURDOCK.

Prince-George's county, June 25, 1789.

PATOWMACK COMPANY.

THE PROPRIETORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY are once more most earnestly called on to pay up their arrears, as the present season is very favourable for working on the river, the water being very low; there are also some debts due by the company which ought to be paid, and at present there is no money in hand to do it.

By order of the directors,
WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

P. S. The annual meeting will be at George-town on the third of next month, where the proprietors are requested to attend—a full meeting is more particularly necessary at this time, as a new director must be chosen.

Alexandria, July 16, 1789. 2X

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